THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 23. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 273.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

The News.

Thursday, November 9, 1854.

The Yankee Character.

Much has been said and written of the *meanness* of the genuine Northern Yankees. Their shrewdness, cunning, penuriousness, &c., have become proverbial. But by far the best picture of a full-blooded wooden nutmeg maker we have ever seen, is found in a rare book, published in South Carolina in 1832.

Henry Trevor, the hero of the book in question, had signed a bond with the Devil, some thirty years before, bartering away his soul for a certain period of uninterrupted pleasure and prosperity. At the appointed hour, but quite unexpectedly to him, the Devil appears and demands the penalty of the bond. Trevor tries to beg off, of course.—After a long parley, his somewhat indulgent creditor says:

"However, I have a variety of business to attend to, which will occupy me upon earth nearly a week. It will probably be four days before I return to hell. I will leave you until then to get ready to accompany me. I will also make an offer which will afford you a chance of escape. Provided that you will deliver to me the souls of twenty-five other persons, I will take them as a substitute for yours, and agree to cancel your bond." Thus speaking the Devil disappeared.

We shall let Trevor tell his own story.

"I instantly set to work, and published the following advertisement:

"WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Immediately, twenty-five souls. Being very anxious to obtain them, and having abundance of money, the subscriber is willing to allow a high price, and to pay the cash down." HENRY TREVOR.

Expecting of course great difficulty in finding out persons willing to sell, I employed most of the day in circulating this notice as much as possible. Upon returning to my house, however, I found several hundred persons, already assembled to treat with me. I perceived that they were all Yankees.

"Well, my friend," said I, accosting one of them, "what will you take for your soul?"

"What are you going to do with it?" inquired he.

"I want it to go to hell in my place," I replied.

"In that case," said the Yankee, "it will not be a small sum which will persuade me to sell it. Who can calculate the worth of an immortal soul? It is more precious than much ointment and sweet spices—it is destined to joy in heaven, or to pain in hell eternal. I will not take less than ten dollars in specie for my soul."

"Very well," said I, "I will give it to you, though I am by no means sure that I am not paying more than it is worth."

The above may serve as a specimen of my purchases. I soon bought the twenty-five, at prices varying from two to ten dollars, as the fear or avarice of the seller predominated.—Towards the last, the company perceived that my number was nearly made up, great competition was excited, and of course prices fell exceedingly. I could then have bought as many as I pleased, for next to nothing.—Those who had not sold, went away bitterly bewailing their disappointment.

After paying to each man his money, I locked up my new purchases in a safe room, telling them that in three days I would deliver them to the devil. There they remained, very busily engaged in swapping clothes and trading with each other; and I was informed that by night there was not a single one of them who had not made at least six dollars by his speculations.

The Devil returned punctual to the time. I now met him without fear, and producing my twenty-five substitutes, demanded a receipt in full.

"Mr. Trevor," said he, looking scornful and offended, "I had a better opinion of you than to suppose that you would attempt to cheat me in this shameful manner. Do you think to pay your debt to me in that which is my own property already? This is the same as if you owed your neighbor twenty-five cattle, and were to go into his field and take beasts with his brand on them, and offer them to him as payment. These men all have my mark upon them. And besides to put the matter on another ground, this is no compliance with my offer, for these creatures have no souls. I will shew you."

The Devil, it is to be understood, is a wonderful skilful chemist, and knows how to analyze all substances, whether material or spiritual. In a few minutes he erected a furnace, seized one of the Yankees, and disengaged from the body that which in these animals supplies the place of a soul. It stood up before us, a thing utterly strange and undescribable. He put it into a large crucible, reduced it to a fluid mass, and then separated the component parts.

It consisted of	Parts in a thousand.
Cunning	125
Hypocrisy	125
Avarice	125
Falsehood	125
Sneakingness	125
Nameless and numberless	140
Essence of Onions, New England Rum, Molasses and Cod Fish	235
	1000

"There," said the Devil, holding it up, "do you call that thing *a soul?*"

In Utah, on the death of a man, his property descends to the Mormon church, his wives and children not being recognised as heirs. The church is the sole heir of all property.

What War Is.

The following extracts are from an English account of the battle of the Alma, fought on the 20th of September last, near Sebastopol. The Russians fought well—so their enemies admit—an admission which constitutes unexceptionable evidence. The picture is in truth a horrible one. And this is what the world calls "glory!"

It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over the battle field. Till deprived of my horse by a chance shot, I rode about to ascertain, as far as possible, the loss of our friends, and in doing so I was often brought to a standstill by the difficulty of getting through the piles of wounded Russians, mingled too often with our own poor soldiers.—The hills of Greenwich Park in fair time are not more densely covered with human beings than were the heights of the Alma with dead and dying. On these bloody mounds fell 2,196 English officers and men, and upwards of 3,000 Russians, while their western extremity was covered with the bodies of 1,400 gallant Frenchmen, and of more than 3,000 of their foes.

When Lord Raglan and his staff and the Duke of Cambridge rode round to the top of the hill, the troops cheered them with a thrilling effect—a shout of victory—which never can be forgotten. The enemy, who were flying in the distance, might almost have heard its echoes as it rolled among the hills. Our men had indeed done their work well, for the action, which commenced at 25 minutes past one o'clock on our part, was over about four p. m.; in fact, the actual close continuous fighting did not last two hours.

The Russian regiments engaged against us, judging from the numbers on the caps and buttons of the dead and wounded, were some of the Imperial Guard. The Russian regiment consists of four battalions, and each battalion may be said to be six hundred and fifty strong. The soldiers were mostly stout strong men. Several of the regiments, 32d and 16th for example, wore a black leather helmet, handsomely mounted with brass, and having a brass cone on the top, with a hole for the reception of a tuft, feather or plume; others wore simply a white linen foraging cap. They were all dressed in long drab coats with brass buttons, bearing the number of the regiment. These coats fitted loosely, were gathered in at the back by a small strap and button, descend to the ankles, and seemed stout comfortable garments, though the cloth was coarse in texture; the trowsers, of coarse blue stuff, were thrust inside a pair of Wellington boots, open at the top, to admit of their being comfortably tucked down; the boots were stout, well made and serviceable.

The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men. I saw one of the 32d regiment on the field just after the fight. He was shot right through the head, and the brain protruded in large masses at the back of the head and from the front of the skull. I saw with my own eyes the wounded man raise his hand, wipe the horrible mass from his brow, and proceed to struggle down the hills towards the water! Many of the Russians were shot in three or four places; few of them had only one wound. They seemed to have a general idea that they would be murdered; possibly, they had been told no quarter would be given, and several deplorable events took place in consequence.

As our men were passing by, two or three of them were shot or stabbed by men lying on the ground, and the cry was raised that "the wounded Russians" were firing on our men. There is a story, indeed, that one officer was severely injured by a man to whom he was in the very act of administering succor as he lay in agony upon the field; be this as it may, there was at one time a near chance of a massacre taking place, but the men were soon controlled, and confined themselves to the pillage which always takes place on a battle field. One villain, with a red coat on his back, I regret to say, I saw go to a wounded Russian, who was rolling on the earth in the rear of the 7th regiment, and before we could say a word, he discharged his rifle right thro' the wretched creature's brains. Colonel Yea rode at him to cut him down, but the fellow excused himself by declaring the Russian was going to shoot him. This was the single act of inhumanity I saw perpetrated by this army, flushed with victory and animated by angry passions, although the wounded enemy had unquestionably endangered their lives by acts of ferocious folly. Many of the Russians had small crosses and chains fastened round their necks. Several were found with Korans in their knapsacks—most probably recruits from the Kasan Tartars. Many of the officers had portraits of wives or mistresses, of mothers or sisters, inside their coats. The privates wore the little money they possessed in purses fastened below their left knee; and the men, in their eager search after the money, often caused the wounded painful apprehensions that they were about to destroy them. Last night all these poor wretches lay in their agony; nothing could be done to help them. The groans, the yells, the cries of despair and suffering, were a mournful commentary on the exultation of the victors, and on the joy which reigned along the bivouac fires of our men. As many of our wounded as could be possibly picked up ere darkness set in, were conveyed on stretchers to the hospital tents. Many of the others were provided with blankets, and covered as they lay in their blood.

Long after night had closed, faint lights might be seen moving over the frightful field, marking the spots were frindship directed the steps of some officer in search of a wounded comrade, or where the pillager yet stalked about on his horrid errand. The attitudes of some of the dead were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face, and fixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck. Physiologists or anatomists must settle the rest. Another was lying on his back with the same expression; and his arms raised in a similar attitude, the Minie musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the water side. Some of the dead lay with a calm, placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream.

Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally course, sullen, and unintelligent-looking men. Death had ennobled those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully.

The soldiers are all shaven cleanly on the chin and cheek; only the moustache is left, and the hair is cropped as close to the head as possible. The latter is a very convenient mode of wearing the hair in these parts of the world. The officers (those of superior rank excepted) are barely distinguishable from the men, so far as uniform is concerned, but the generals wore sashes and gold epaulets.—The subalterns wore merely a lace shoulder-strap instead of the cloth one of the privates. Most of them spoke French, and the entreaties of the wounded to be taken along with us as the officers moved up the hill were touching in the extreme.

The poor fellows had a notion that our men would murder them if the eye of the officer was removed from them. An old general, who sat smiling, and bowing on a bank, with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his gold snuff-box. This, I believe, has since been restored to him. The men say they were badly handled, and had no general to direct them. The officers displayed great gallantry, and the men fought with a dogged courage characteristic of the Russian infantry, but they were utterly deficient in *elan* and dash.—Our loss is 2,196 killed and wounded; of the French, between 1,300 and 1,400. The enemy have lost upwards of 6,000. Had we had but a little brigade of cavalry more, we might have converted the retreat into an utter rout, and taken some 5,000 prisoners, guns, and standards, as trophies of our victory.—The troops bivouaced on the field, not far from the scene of triumphs. The rifles (two battalions) were sent in front, as usual. The cavalry videttes scoured the country, and fell back at nightfall on the main bodies, in advance of the rifles. The tents of Lord Raglan's head-quarters were pitched on a flat close to the bridge and to the left of the hill on which were lying the bulk of the killed and wounded.

Free Masonry in Texas.—The first formal Masonic meeting held in Texas, was in a grove of wild peach or laurel back of the town of Brazoria, in March 1835. The persons composing the meeting was Anson Jones, John A. Wharton, Asa Brigham, James A. F. Phelps, Alexander Russell, and J. P. Caldwell. These brethren applied to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana for a dispensation to form a lodge to be called Holland lodge. After some delay, the dispensation was granted, and Holland lodge No. 36, was established at Brazoria. Anson Jones was Master.—The lodge existed till 1836, when it was broken up by the war. The dispensation, books, papers, &c., belonging to the lodge, were captured by the Mexican commander, Urea. In the meantime a charter was granted and in 1837 it was reopened at Houston. During this period a Lodge had been formed at Nacogdoches and San Augustine. In the winter of 1837-8 the first Grand Lodge was held in Houston. Since this period the history of the order in Texas has been one of unbroken prosperity and progress. We gather these particulars from an article from the pen of Anson Jones.—*Leon Pioneer.*

They have 4,440 licenses in New York to sell spirituous liquors for "medicinal purposes!" Sickly place, that—must be!

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record in modern times is that of an Illinois judge, who listened silently a couple of days while a couple of worthy attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ended the controversy by very quietly remarking, "Gentlemen, the law is repealed."

Meteoric Illumination.—The most brilliant spectacle in the line of meteors ever witnessed in these parts, occurred on Friday night last at about 11 o'lock in the North by West. The arc described was extended, and such was the brilliancy displayed that Manuscript might have been read by its light. It shot up like lightning, giving a startling sensation and dimming, for the time being, the stars that might have been seen in that part of the heavens a few moments previous.—*Chattanooga Advertiser, Oct. 14th.*

A negro was hanged at Lafayette, Ala., a few days ago. Among his last words, was a request to the Sheriff, to call up, out of the crowd, one of the negroes that had testified against him, *that he might pretend to whisper to him, and get a chance to bite his ear off!*

A jeweller of Paris intends to exhibit at the Grand exhibition next year, a silver statue of the Emperor of France as large as life.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view," as an escaped convict said when he stood on the Jersey shore, and contemplated the distant beauties of Sing Sing.

An Affecting Picture.—An Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says: "Her cup of misery has been for ages *overflowing* and is *not yet full.*"

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the second article of the Convention of the 16th June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, that the stipulations of that Convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas the Government of Mecklenburg Schwerin has declared its accession to the said Convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of the said Convention may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in respect to the Government of Mecklenburg Schwerin, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the second article of the Convention of the 16th June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, that the stipulations of that Convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas the Government of Oldenburg has declared its accession to the said Convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of the said Convention may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in respect to the Government of Oldenburg by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the second article of the Convention of the 16th June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, that the stipulations of that Convention shall be applied to any other State of the Germanic Confederation which might thereafter declare its accession thereto:

And whereas the Government of Schaumburg-Lippe has declared its accession to the said Convention, and has caused the said declaration to be lodged in the Department of State of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused this information to be made public, in order that the stipulations of said Convention may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in respect to the Government of Schaumburg-Lippe by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one
[L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the Presieent:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at London on the eighth day of February last, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

Whereas claims have, at various times since the signature of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America and Great Britain, concluded at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814, been made upon the Government of the United States on the part of corporations, companies, and private individuals, subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty on the part of corporations, companies, and private individuals, citizens of the United States; and whereas some of such claims are still pending, and remain unsettled, the President of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon—that is to say—

The President of the United States of America, Joseph Reed Ingersdl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to her Britannic Majesty;

And her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable John Russell, (commonly called Lord John Russell,) a member of her Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, and her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The High Contracting Parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition with the other since the signature of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, concluded between the United States of America, and Great Britain at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims, which may be presented within the time specified in article III, hereinafter, shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner—that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, and one by her Britannic Majesty. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner in the place or stead of the commissioner originally named.

The commissioners, so named, shall meet at London at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named; and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection, to their own country, upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty, respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to any other business, name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person; and in each and every case in which the commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire, shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person or persons, or if his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforesaid to act as such arbitrator or umpire in the place and stead of the person so originally named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Article 2. The commissioners shall then forthwith conjointly proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims, in such order, and in such manner, as they may conjointly think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective governments, in support of, or in answer to, any claim; and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion upon any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they have agreed to name, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be; and such arbitrator or umpire, after having examined the evidence adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, if required, one person on each side as aforesaid, and consulted with the commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally, and without appeal. The decision of the commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire, shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as agent on its behalf, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

The President of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them or him respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

It is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the 24th of December, 1814, shall be admissible under this Convention.

Article 3. Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion thereupon; and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended to any time not exceeding three months longer.

The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within one year from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the commissioners conjointly, or for the arbitrator or umpire, if they differ, to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly, or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this Convention.

Article 4. All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid by the one government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the decision, without interest, and without any deduction, save as specified in article VI. hereinafter.

Article 5. The High Contracting Parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of every claim upon either government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention; and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissable.

Article 6. The commissioners, and the arbitrator or umpire, shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint and employ a clerk, or other persons, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each government shall pay to its commissioner an amount of salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, or six hundred and twenty pounds sterling, a year, which amount shall be the same for both governments.

The amount of salary to be paid to the arbitrator (or arbitrators, as the case may be) shall be determined by mutual consent at the close of the commission.

The salary of the clerk shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, or three hundred and ten pounds sterling a year.

The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commission; provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent. on the sums so awarded.

The deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed in moieties by the two governments.

Article 7. The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

J. R. INGERSOLL. [L. S.]
J. RUSSELL. [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the twenty-sixth ultimo, by Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, and the Earl of Clarenden, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
[L. S.] and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

Wormy.—The Louisville Courier tells some hard yarns. It says that a fishing party in Kentucky got out of "bate," and no worms were to be found. At last a young lady suggested the following:

"That a physician who was present should dispatch a messenger to his office to procure a vial of vermifuge, which should be administered to a certain tallow-faced young man who had been affecting some attentions to her during the morning, and if the worms were not forthcoming she would pay the expense of the medicine!"

"It is not positively known whether the prescription was administered, but it is known that few persons have the temerity to say "worms" to a certain tallow-faced young gentleman in the vicinity of Brasshear's Creek.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 9, 1854.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. R. DYCHE, of Cherokee county, as a candidate for Principal Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina:*

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1848—49, I do, by this my Proclamation, set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the 23d day of the month, to be observed *as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.*

On that day, I recommend that all secular employments be suspended; that Ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their congregations for public worship; that the People of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of virtue and religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1854.

[L. S.]

DAVID S. REID.

(By the Governor,)

SAML. F. ADAMS, Jr., *Private Sec.*

Agricultural Fair.

We are requested to state that the next Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society will be held in this town on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th instant.

We hope there is no necessity for urging upon our fellow-citizens generally the importance of organized as well as individual efforts to promote the agricultural interests of our county. We trust they are, at least in a good degree, awake to their true interest in this respect. We are highly gratified, as every man must be who loves his country, at the improvements which have been slowly yet surely making in the various departments of agriculture, within a few years. There is every inducement we could desire to increased effort. The farmers of Buncombe find here in Asheville a high cash market for everything they can produce. We have looked over the world to some extent, and we know of no interior village that furnishes to its neighborhood so good a market as our own.—The fact that the necessaries of life are often scarce and always high at this point, is a sad commentary on the system of farming pursued by our fellow-citizens generally. The lands of Buncombe will compare favorably with any in the State, and we assert without the fear of successful contradiction, that they would, if properly tilled and made to yield to their utmost capacity, feed a dozen such towns as Asheville.

Let the farmers of old Buncombe come up to the approaching Fair, compare notes, get the benefit of each other's experience, and resolve to do a *little* better the coming year than they have the past.

NOT GOING.

The report that the Know Nothings had all determined to leave America because it was first discovered by a foreigner, turns out to be incorrect!

THE "BLISTER AND CRITIC."

We have received the October number of a monthly medical journal bearing the above caustic appellation. It is edited by Drs. Ramsay, Houser and Davis, and published at Atlanta, Ga.

☞ We regret to see announced the death of Dr. Wm. R. Scott, Surgeon Dentist, of Raleigh.

☞ Property valued at one million of dollars was destroyed by fire, at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since.

☞ The deaths in New Orleans, for the week ending 22d October, were 247, of which 108 were by Yellow Fever.

GROWING.

The Wilmington Daily Herald, the best Whig paper in North Carolina, in our judgment, has been considerably enlarged. We are glad to learn that pecuniary success attends the enterprise of friend Burr.

MORE "GAS."

The good people of Knoxville are soon to enjoy the privilege of promenading their streets by gas light.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.

The Salisbury Watchman says that Dr. W. F. Bason, the well known Dentist, of that village, is not dead as has been reported. He has lately been heard from in Mississippi, where he was pursuing his profession.

COUNTY COURT CLERKS.

A notice is published in the Raleigh papers by William Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, requesting the Clerks of County Courts to read a Resolution of the General Assembly of '50–'51, page 505, where they will see that it is their duty to send to the Secretary's office a certified list of the acting Justices of the Peace of their respective counties, every two years, and that the time is near at hand when this should be done.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

We have felt called upon heretofore to rebuke the Journal, for its unjust and illiberal course towards Mr. Clingman. That paper has of late become a great favorite with the Whig party. The seeds of discord and distraction which it has been sowing in the Democratic ranks will, we trust and believe, die an early death—before they have had time to germinate. Its new found Whig friends may echo and re-echo its assaults upon Gov. Reid and Mr. Clingman throughout the length and breadth of the State, but they will have no effect upon the great body of the Democracy, other than to excite emotions of pity and contempt. The Democratic journals of the State are speaking out upon this subject, as they should to, and their language is plain and unmistakable. The Metropolitan, speaking of the defeat of Dr. Walker, the regular Democratic nominee to fill the vacancy in New Hanover, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Person, says:

There is something in all this, which needs explanation and we shall give it, and we shall speak with the more freedom, because we advocated the election of Dr. Walker and are sorry to see that he, being the proper and regular candidate, failed to be supported by the masses of the party. We ascribe all this, to the mismanagement, folly and errors of the Willimington Journal, and the little "clique" of office holders and office seekers by which it is sustained, controlled and supported. They have *lost the confidence* of the democratic party in New Hanover, and elsewhere, and the sooner they know it, and *all* know it, the better.

The election is over now, and we can speak freely of them.

We charge then, the Wilmington Journal with the whole misfortune and scandal of this result. That paper is conducted by a ridiculous conceited and ill-natured person, who imagines himself and his little caucuses, *his friends* and his individual animosities of much more consequence than the interest of the party.

This weakness of his, subjected the very respectable and popular gentleman whom he supported, to the mortification of a defeat, and the desertion of his party friends.

There is nothing like a little plain talking. This is the same paper which, it will be remembered, also, a few months ago, charged home upon Mr. Clingman to the great satisfaction of the entire whig press of the State, and the great embarrassment and amazement of the democratic party. This is the paper which has dared to assault even Gov. Reid, the favourite of the entire North Carolina Democracy, for removing Mr. Betteeourt *the head* of the little "clique" of office-holders etc., of which we have already spoken, and which has just been crushed by the vote of the Democratic people of New Hanover, and has not only refused to sustain our Gov. when attacked by whigs, but has actually attempted by all its little airs to array prejudice in the Cape Fear country against him, a man who actually caused the $500,000 appropriation to be made for that river, for we assert, that if Gov. Reid had not presided at that Convention that appropriation would have been asked in vain! This is the same paper which has ventured, lately to attack the "Metropolitan" and afterwards, insolently quoted from its columns, without giving due credit, and the paper which ventured to rebuke with all the arrogance and dictation which led to its defeat of Dr. Walker, a number of Democratic citizens as "Ramshackles," who chose to support the successful candidate. If the editor were a native of the State, it would be insupportable; it can only be tolerated, under the supposition that as a foreigner and a stranger to the South, he did not know any better. We excuse him upon this ground. We hold him responsible, however, for the result and this miscarriage of the regular candidate of the party. Hereafter, it will be safe to say, that the opposition of the Journal to any democrat or democratic paper, will be the best evidence of his or its orthodoxy, for its Editor is shrewdly suspected of an intent to pave the way for Whig ascendancy in that county, which we hope will never occur. We again ask if he intends to support the *nominees* of the party for Senators, and if he still refuses to answer, we shall be constrained to warn all true Democrats against this *wolf* in sheep's clothing; this disorganizing print, which has actually done more to the success of the whig party and its increase in New Hanover and in the district than any of its open partizans.

GOES UP SLOW.

The Washington Manument is only 166 feet high. At the rate it has been progressing, many years will be required to complete it.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A fire broke out in Dawson's steam mill, at Gateshead, (near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England,) on the 6th instant, destroying an immense amount of property, and involving an awful destruction of human life. Twenty bodies had been taken out of the ruins, and nearly one hundred survivors were so badly injured that many more deaths were expected. The destruction of property is estimated at not less than £1,000,000. An eye-witness, describing the scene says:

"Suddenly, a little after 3 o'clock in the morning, there was a tremendous explosion from the adjacent bonded warehouse of Mr. Sissons, stored with sulphur, saltpetre, naptha and gunpowder—common rumor reporting the quanity of the latter explosive material to have been seven tons. The two towns (for Newcastle was instantaneously involved in the calamity,) were more or less reduced, over a large area, to a wreck. The church was a wreck, its windows broken, and the roof destroyed. As the day dawned the town was litterally strewed, almost every street having fragments of ruins hurled by the explosion, or caused by it. Wounded persons were seen being carried out upon shutters, and conveyed to the infirmary; children, with their infant limbs enveloped in their night-clothes, were crying for their parents; some were crushed to death in their beds, and others instantly deprived of life on escaping from their tottering houses."

WILL THEY BRAND THEMSELVES WITH INFAMY?

There are now (says the Pennsylvanian) in America millions of men who were either born abroad themselves or whose parents or grand-parents were born abroad. Among them are some of the brightest ornaments of the nation, and the most patriotic and devoted of our citizens. But they have, according to the ethics of know-nothingism, an ineffaceable stain upon their escutcheons which oceans of good deeds cannot wipe out. Well may they ask with anguish, "Are we sworn conspirators against the laws and constitution of the land? Are we villains of the deepest dye, ignorant, imbecile, and corrupt? Are we dangerous, unscrupulous, incompetent, designing demagogues, seeking power only to rob the treasures and subvert the liberties of the nation? We are men who first saw the light of heaven in another land, or we are the sons or grandsons of men born in the same land as a Luther, or a Lafayette, or a Hampden, or a Wallace, or a Tell, or a Carroll.

Millions of those who have aided to develope the resources, expand the greatness, and preserve the liberties of the nation, were either born abroad or are the sons or grandsons of foreigners. But they must all be stricken from the list of eligible candidates for places of profit and trust through the corrupt machinations of a band of secret, oath-bound conspirators, and the honors of place given to such creatures as lead in the *Buntline* crusade!

☞ A few days ago the train of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad, soon after leaving Weldon, ran into a troop of mules belonging to W. H. Day of that town, killing six of them. The train received no injury of any kind.

The *Chicago Times* says there are one hundred boys in that city engaged regularly in the business of thieving, to which the Louisville *Journal* responds by saying:—"There are a thousand men in that city who will steal any ones negro they can get hold of, and ten thousand more who will stand by and see it done. When their sons steal, it only illustrates the force of example."

THE WESTERN PORK TRADE.

The Louisville Journal says the crop of hogs will be larger in Kentucky than was some time since supposed, and adds:

Packers, under present circumstances, with a tight money market and large stocks and great depression in prices of last year's product, are loth to enter the market at the rates now demanded. Some are offering $4 net, but this is, we think, a little too low. We are confident, however, that no sales could at present be effected at over $4-50 net.

The Alton Telegraph says:

We hear it rumored that five thousand hogs have been contracted for at Springfield, Ill., at $3 50. The represented seller is a packer of that place.

The St. Louis Intelligencer say:

Here packers talk of $4, and so far as we have heard an expression of opinion, none calculate that less than this will be paid at any time during the season. A drover was in the city yesterday, offering to contract for 1,000 or 1,500 head at $5, but found no buyer.

At Cincinnati $4 net is offered.

RATHER CURIOUS.

Some two or three hundred persons drowned by the sinking of a steamship, sends a thrill of horror throughout a whole nation, and the lamentations are yet loud on account of her loss. More than twenty thousand human beings slaughtered in the Crimea, causes all the bells in England and France to be set ringing for joy, and the organs in the churches peal forth strains of exultations over the "glorious" result. What a world we live in.

☞ We learn from the Washington *Union* that the health of President Pierce, which has been feeble for some time, has greatly improved.

☞ Tom Hyer, the pugilist, is now in Cincinnati, for the purpose of meeting a brother brute from St. Louis, named McGowan, to have a few rounds for the sum of $3,000 a side. Hope it will be a Kilkenny cat affair.

HORSES.—The Dandridge, Tenn., Herald says—No. 1 geldings, good in harness and under the saddle, sell in that country for from $175, to $225. Such as might be denominated No. 2. can be bought for about $125 to 150.

☞ E. H. Britton, Esq., has sold the Spartanburg *Express* to Messrs. Henry and Farrow. We tender the retiring Editor our best wishes for his happiness, and offer his successors the right hand of fellowship.

☞ We have received the first number of the *Herald*, a very neatly printed and well filled sheet, hailing from Dandridge, Tenn., S. Ramsey, Editor and Proprietor. Dandridge is a thriving town, and ought to give the Herald a liberal support. A people who understand their interest, always support the *home paper* well.

☞ The celebrated 'Doesticks," describing a New York boarding house, says you can always tell when they get a new hired girl, by the color of the hairs in the biscuits.

BOGUS BANKS.—The Washington Star cautions the public against receiving the bills of the "Arlington Bank," and the "Farmers' and Merchants Bank," purporting to be located at Washington. There are no such banks there.

[From the Standard.]

Our Judicial System.---No. 2.

To the Members elect of the Senate and House of Commons.

It appears from the facts. as stated in my former number, that on abolishing the district system in 1806, and establishing the Circuit Court system of a Superior Court for each County, that there were then sixty counties, which were divided into six circuits of ten counties in each; that this continued until 1836–'37, when the seventh circuit was established, the counties having then increased to sixty-six; that the number of counties, in the sixth or western circuit had increased, in consequence of divisions in counties, from ten to thirteen; that this was considered by the Legislature so oppressive and unequal that at the session of 1836–'37, they decided to establish a seventh circuit; that the first four circuits, each contained ten counties—the Wilmington circuit, eleven—the Rowan circuit, nine— and the Morganton or seventh circuit, only six, to wit: Macon, Haywood, Yancy, Buncombe, Rutherford and Burke.

How do the circuits now stand? Since the year 1836, the counties have increased from sixty-six to eighty-two. The first three circuits, Edenton, Newbern and Raleigh, have in each ten counties; whilst the fourth, Granville circuit, has twelve; the fifth or Wilmington circuit has twelve; the sixth or Surry circuit has fourteen counties; and the seventh or Mountain circuit has the same number. If sixty-six counties in 1836 were considered so unequal and oppressive as to call for a new circuit, how much greater the necessity now? By the amended Constitution, Art. 3d, Sec. 11, it is provided that "the salaries of the judges of the Supreme or of the Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." In 1836–'37 the salary of the circuit judges was fixed at nineteen hundred and fifty dollars. The number of courts they had to attend were sixty-six; the number now is eighty-two, and the difference in expense at least twenty-five per cent. greater now than then. But I do not place the demand for a change upon this constitutional obligation, however palpable, but upon public convenience and the necessity of the measure for the clear administration of public justice. The three Eastern circuits, have but ten counties in a circuit, the two middle circuits, twelve each; whereas the two Western circuits have each fourteen.

Is this fair, equal or just? I apprehend not, to say nothing of the oppression to the Bench and Bar. It is not the inconveniences of the Judges and lawyers that calls for relief, but that of suitors and the public. After a circuit of ten weeks, the Judges, the Solicitors and the lawyers become jaded and worn down, and the business in the remaining courts is either continued or hurried over in a very unsatisfactory way. But this is not the only inconvenience. In these large circuits the lawyers and suitors are necessarily excluded from the Legislature, or are forced to abandon their courts, in order to enable them to attend to their Legislative duties. I think I hazard nothing in saying, the tax on suitors in our courts, under the present arrangement, in the continuance of causes, is greater than would be the expense of the salaries of two additional Judges and other officers. This certainly is a tax which should not be thrown upon those who seek justice through the medium of our courts.

It appears that the present arrangement of twelve and fourteen counties to a circuit, with only seven circuit Judges, is manifestly unjust and oppressive to the Judges, the lawyers and suitors, and necessarily attended with delays and expense. For instead of paying the Judges at the rate of ninety dollars the court as in 1836, it does not now pay more than seventy-five dollars, to say nothing of the increase of expense. What is the remedy proposed? for I take it your sense of public duty will not suffer this state of things any longer to continue. Two remedies have been proposed. The one, the abolishing jury trials in county courts and the establishing of a third term in the Superior Courts. This arrangement has the example and sanction of the State of Tennessee, where it has been in force for the last fifteen or twenty years, and has been attended with entire success. How far such a system would be calculated to advance the public interest and convenience, it will be your province to determine. It is more particularly my object to call your attention to the positive necessity—from a sense of public justice—of an enlargement of the present circuits, by the addition of at least two more circuits. We now have eighty-two counties; and, with nine Judges, there would be nine counties to each circuit. But this is not the arrangement proposed, as the Western circuits would necessarily be amongst the mountains, and should contain a less number. Let the Edenton, Newbern and Raleigh circuits remain as they now stand, with ten counties in each. Let the Hillsboro' circuit also have ten counties, leaving off Stokes and Forsythe. Let the Wilmington and Salisbury circuits each have nine counties; and the other three, to wit: the Surry, Morganton, and Buncombe circuits, each contain eight counties. There are eight counties beyond the mountains; beginning with Cherokee, and ending with Yancy, these should make a circuit; and this can only be done by the addition of two other circuits. Let this be done, and the expense saved to the suitors would, by the more speedy trial of causes, greatly exceed the salaries of the two additional Judges. It would be giving the circuit system a fair trial, bring justice to each man's door, remove the delays and charges incident to the present arrangement; and fulfil the promises and expectations of those who established the system. I repeat, if sixty counties, with six Judges in 1836, was such an inconvenience as to call for an additional circuit, most certainly, eighty-two counties, with only seven Judges, calls for a remedy now. In 1836, sixty-six counties and seven Judges, would be about equal to nine Judges with eighty-two counties at present. It is submitted in all candor to your better judgment, that the proposition for two additional circuits is fair and just and ought to be adopted.

GASTON.

We understand that upon a recent visit of Thomas Bragg, Esq., Governor elect, to Edenton, the event was signalized by the firing of thirty guns and other demonstrations of admiration and respect. Mr. B. is held, and deservedly held, in the very highest esteem, wherever he is known.—*Dem. Pioneer.*

Hon. Solon Borland has retired from public life, and resumed his practice as a physician at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Railroad Calamity.

The following despatches report a terrible railroad catastrophe:

BUFFALO, October 28, 1854.

The accident reported yesterday on the Great Western Railroad of Canada occurred through the bursting of the head of the cylinder, which threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours the train proceeded at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and when near Chatham, in a dense fog, came in collision with a gravel train. The locomotive of the express cars was overturned, and crushed two cars (1st and 2d class) into splinters.

Almost every one in the second class car was either killed or wounded, and in all twenty-five men, eleven women, and eleven children were killed, and twenty-one men, and twenty women and children severely injured—one-half of them it is thought fatally.

The horrors of the scene were beyond description.

HAMILTON, C. W., October 27.

The late accounts from the scene of the collision state that forty-eight persons were killed instantly, and that two of the wounded have since died.

BUFFALO, October 28.

It is impossible as yet to get full particulars of the terrible railroad accident, but we learn that there were a number of first class passengers among the killed and wounded.

The locomotive and tender were thrown quite clear from the track by the collision.

A heavy baggage car was thrown up into the air, falling on top of the first car, driving it in, and crushing down numbers beneath its ponderous weight.

It was four hours before the mangled remains could be extricated.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—There have been but two deaths from yellow fever in the last four days. We have made careful inquiries, and find that this indication of the departure of the epidemic, is confirmed by the general report of the Physicians. In the Marine Hospital, there is no case of fever on hand; in the Alms House, there has been no new case since Monday last, and the only fever patient remaining in the establishment is convalescent. In the Roper Hospital, there has been but one new case since Wednesday; and in all, there are but five cases under treatment, no one of which threatens a fatal termination. In private practice, the cases are very few; and we rejoice to say, that all our prognostics of the termination of the epidemic are verified. We can no longer consider it as a "prevailing disease."—*Charleston Mercury, Oct.* 30.

MELANCHOLLY DEATH.—*John Crush*, one of our most intemperate citizens, while under the influence of Liquor, on Tuesday last, walked deliberately into the river, in the presence of various persons, and drowned himself. He was brought on shore, at once, but life was extinct. What a warning to intemperate men, to see a fellow being plunged into eternity beastly drunk! Several indictments were pending against poor Crush in our Circuit Court, for offences committed under the influence of Liquor, but Death has entered a *noli prosequi* in each case, and the State ought to foot up the bill of costs!—*Knoxville Whig, Oct.* 28.

DIVIDENDS.—The Cape Fear Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st of November.

The Farmer's Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on the 1st of November.

The President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Road have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last twelve months.—The gross receipts for the past year, we learn, amount to $175,000, that being a much larger sum than was ever received by the road in the same length of time, and the business is certainly increasing.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 10th of November.

The Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. This has been done during the dull half of the year, after paying unusually heavy current expenses for repairs, and still leaving upwards of $2,300 to be carried to the Reserved Fund. The receipts for the next half year will of course be materially larger. The tolls for the six months ending Oct. 1, 1854, amounted to $14,109,95; for the same period in 1853, $11,451,03—increase $1,658;92. It is stated that the Road is now in good order.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

CONSOLING—Here is not only a crumb of comfort, but a whole loaf, for those clergymen who lament the slim attendance upon religious worship:

"The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Haddington, tutor in Divinity to the Associate Synod, in a letter of paternal counsels and cautions to one of his pupils, newly settled in a small congregation, wrote thus: I know the vanity of your heart and that you will feel mortified that your congregation is very small in comparison with those of your brethern around you, but assure yourself, on the word of an old man, that when you come to give an account of them to the Lord Christ at His judgment seat, you will think you have enough."

THE CHOLERA.—Speaking of the ravages of the cholera throughout the country, during the past season, a cotemporary remarks:

No progress has been made towards unfolding the mysteries of the scourge. We remain as ignorant as before of the causes of the disease; and the means of cure still employed are almost as varied as practitioners are numerous. Its laws of movement seem to set all explanation by science at defiance. It has been far more irregular in its course this year than ever before, jumping apparently at random hither and thither, instead of regularly traveling from place to place.

The New York Courier refers to an intimation of its Havana correspondent, that conspiracy among the Creoles is nearly ripe, and adds:

"We have reason to place more than usual reliance upon rumors of this movement.—From other sources information has reached us which would at least prevent surprise on our part if there were hot work in Cuba within a few weeks."

The cargo of the Arctic is estimated to have been worth one million of dollars.

God help the rich. The poor can beg.

FOR THE NEWS.

Arrogance or Cruelty.---Which Comes Nighest Christianity?

MR. ATKIN:—You have seen in the Hendersonville sheet of October 18, that Thomas Stradley has been put upon the Jesuitical-Editorial rack, for making a grand mistake. He thought, having fled from British tyranny to a land promising equal rights, that he had as much right to contradict an Editor as an Editor had to misrepresent him. But that all may fear and tremble, at such arrogance, and leave Editors to their exclusive dignity and power, to say just what they please, therefore men of the Black Cap bring him out! oil the screws! see that every spring will act to press every lever! have a large gag to tie in his mouth! have iron shackles for his feet, and brass handcuffs to fit close round his wrists, and every thing fast, so that he cannot escape becoming the most public victim of our vengeance! He's an old man, but he won't die as soon perhaps as we could wish, therefore we'll cripple him all over, and he will not be in our way!

As I have passed through the first ordeal or turn round of the rack wheel, without suffering death, and am just able to squeak a little, please let me admonish my friends that they keep away. I thought, Mr. Editor, that if you would publish just a little of my agonies it would go the round of the U. States, and all refugees would pull off their hats to Editors. Every body may see how near I came keeling over, and yet escaped, if they will look at the commencement of the article in the Baptist. It appears when they saw the prisoner come out, his frosty locks made them shiver like a seven days' ague; therefore they agreed to keep the screws one thread short of their shoulders. Yet I could not help thinking, even in that awful moment, of an old book my father kept. In one place it read, "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty." So I thought it would be bad enough with all their tender talk; and so it turned out. They soon turned their eyes from the prisoner to the character of their paper. The prisoner hearing this, felt a little better prepared and resigned, recollecting that Elder Webb of Greenville and others, much better men than himself, had suffered through their dismal false coloring. On that subject the prisoner holds a letter from a merchant of Hendersonville.

I should be pleased to describe how all the different cogs acted upon me, but it might take too much type from more important matters of the week, and your readers become unbelievers in the doctrine of Editorial Sovereignty. I shall only recite the charges, and the defence of my counsel, which latter of course Solomon, Jr., on the bench, declares is without logic, grammar, rhetoric, prudence, authority, religion, politics or truth. However, just here I ought to tell the world, although I cannot tell the action of every tooth in the rack for want of time, that some come down much harder than others. In consequence of incessant use the bearings are worn oblong, like all machines do with constant friction of the gudgeons.

I should have replied sooner, but expecting to meet with many of the Delegates to the Association who were present when I committed myself, as charged in the North Carolina Baptist, I determined to rely on their recollection, rather than my own, as I feel the treachery of a decaying memory. I asked the Moderator of the Association (whose duty requires him to pay undiverted attention to every speaker,) "Did I say anything in a public speech of a contemptuous character of the Methodists?" Answer—"I don't think you did." I asked the Secretary. Answer—"I was busy writing." J. S., G. N. A., J. T., B. M., W. G, Elder C., Elder R., and others, say they do not recollect that I mentioned anything unkind. I was surprised at the charge, and wondered if it could be possible I had wandered out of my long determined course, not to insult publicly the name of any people. I am now relieved. The above W. G. declared to me that twenty Methodists were in the house when I spoke, who have testified that their feelings were not interrupted by anything I said.

The young Editor comes out very softly on one tooth of the rack. He hopes the dear old brother is not too far advanced to receive admonition. I can assure him I am not. I know young Solomon had double the wit old David did, and if he had been a Junior Editor he perhaps would have stuck up his bristles for a fight with every body passing. Then every body must have the paper, to see how the fight progresses, then come the dimes.

I am not unwilling to acknowledge your superior tact. I did not see it till this juncture of time. After delineating the severe charge that Elder T. S. made, and him only your author, you add, "he (T. S.) should be the last man to charge us with design to array the Methodists against him. We did no more than give the ideas we received from remarks made by him publicly at or during the Association at Cathey's Creek." Here you begin to act like Punch in the show. You don't think the halter will fit your neck, therefore carefully move it, lest you swing. "True, they were clothed in our own language."—Exactly—just what you dreamed they were. You admit you took no notes at the time, and say you stand open for correction, either by T. S. or the Methodists of Asheville. The latter will not attempt to correct you. They were not there, and many of them tell me

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

they do not believe it is the old man's production. Besides, Solomon, learn from this time that it looks very unbecoming to declare a thing to be true, and then turn and ask, "ain't it so?" I see you never read the Greek. and perhaps forget the boy who declared the stars were made of old moons chopped up, and who, when perceiving he wottld be whipped for his assertion, very innocently asked, "then where did they come from?" I shall attempt to correct your mistake. But first, there would have been no mistake if you or your neighbor had written to me for materials *before*, instead of *afterwards*. All I said in Association respecting the Methodists was in connection with reading the Letters from the Churches. It came to my lot, in turn with the other Clerk, to read the Asheville letter. Whilst folding it again, I stated that that Church had done nothing for their Minister nor for Missions this year. At the last meeting we were disappointed in taking our yearly collection, the Methodists occupying the Court House for a funeral occasion, not thinking it necessary to detain the body by presenting the apology of Professor C., as published. Here I said nothing of Dr. Johnston giving 50 or $60 towards building, for I never knew he gave a cent at any time. Besides it was not a common time for public speaking, and if I made more than one public speech I cannot recall the topic. That one was in reference to Union, and surely I could not wedge in anything of malignance against them there. Had I been charged by any one with speaking to them, personally, of some ill treatment formerly shown to me by some Methodists, I would not deny the charge, nor they condemn me for it. They know they have incorrigible spirits among them; but are the Baptists all pious, courteous, sober, meek? No. Some of our own, before our own eyes, have done more evil by their deeds than they can undo by their sermons a thousand fold, although they report great revivals.

I have now corrected you, as you had no notes on the sublime charge, and spoke rather doubtingly of your own assertions. But, I see that Solomon, Jr., plucks up fresh courage a few lines further on, and exchanges doubting for dogmatising! "What! a Minister of Christ's Gospel say one thing 35 miles from home, and be ashamed to meet it at home." Convince me I said it publicly and I am willing to stand in a white sheet of penance before your press, humbly pleading your Reverence's pardon for daring to doubt an Editor's paper. You say (or mean) that my desire to prove my friendship to my neighbors has been the death and burial of the Baptist church at Asheville. This is considered by many of your patrons as the tightest pinch of your jesuitical rack. I think there was one more severe. What! come three days fawning round the Salem Association for Union with such a man! and at your own Association declare him to be a man of God! and when you heard a low groan (doubted) you replied you dare not doubt it! Then so soon to take up your pen to send such destructive declarations through your columns against one who has stood firm and unflinching from the first sound of battle, against all anti-ism that had previously sunk the Baptist church beneath the just censure of an intelligent world. Who first explained the cause of missions and sabbath schools amongst the Baptists of Western Carolina? Who first took the torch of temperance amongst the Baptists, and held it in the face of a sinking world and a drunken church, when no one else would come down from the fence to strengthen his hands, until they saw public opinion preponderate in favor of benevolence? But now he is to be defamed at the setting of his sun by a beardless boy. But it is known full well that I have not spent one fourth of my time at Asheville, on account of the country destitution. But is the Church dead there? Is there a church in the mountain region that has raised up a more creditable, pious, zealous church than the one just branched from the Asheville church? And yet half the number is left. I hope to raise yet another. Our members at Asheville are like my neighbors, hard to be led into new inventions. We, my neighbors, for many years objected to thrashing machines, thinking of dust and dust and time. At length one was brought near us, and we all employed it.—It saved up our granaries so quick, and one dirty mess done for all, that we intend to send for it every year. And no doubt if the Asheville Baptists could once see the converting machines at work around Hendersonville and over the Ridge, they might forsake the old custom. I heard of one of these machines the other day, south of here. They worked it hard for two days, the writer said, but nothing come. So they put another cog in the diurnal sun and planet wheels. Then they come it next morning to the number of 30! The whole lump of the congregation was too big, so they singled them out. They are not easily singled out in a village, that must be remembered.

Another tooth on your domineering rack ascribes to my hypocrisy the want of a house of worship. I trust it is not so, and perhaps in a little while we can send you a handsome list of names to publish, all Methodists of Asheville, who want to see us have a comfortable temple. I have been told by a number of them that they would freely help. Do you not know that the proprietor of this paper is a Methodist Minister? Let his past acts speak his kindness. When we had no paper nearer than 300 miles, his was always freely offered for Baptist notices, without charge.

The last tooth of torture that I now condescend to notice is your attributing my children joining them as an act of punishment for my want of faithfulness. I hope by this act they have not sealed their perdition, and gone beyond the reach of mercy. And if they are lost by that act, I did not know you were as wise as your Maker, and able to enter into my heart to condemn me for it. If it prove hereafter attributable to my want of affection and faithfulness to my precious offspring, that they are lost, I humbly implore and reverently beg your Satanic Majesty not to torment me before my time. Ah, sir, could you have seen the tears of their dear mother, on reading your bitter Editorial, and know that from the earliest dawn of reason she has been pointing them to the Lamb, and showing them the path of virtue and holiness, unless your heart had been case-hardened, you would be sorry you ever saw the press, or handled it so unchristian like. You are a parent, I suppose. May the Lord give you an equal share of delight with those defamed, when you may see as many as we see in the walks of men, raised under our instrumental culture, without a blemish on their character.

I have written my defence humorously, knowing that a secular press is not altogether suitable for religious adjustments. I have kept the lower ports closed, supposing you may keep in harbor. We dare not cross the sand-bar for small craft—but should we meet you in good sea room, don't be surprised at a heavy broadside. But we will not fire until our priming itself may scorch your whiskers.

As a warning to all, I hope all papers will copy, so that Editors may hereafter be at peace. When I am made an Editor I will pay them back.

T. STRADLDY, Sr.

November 7, 1854.

Henry Clay's Home and Grave.—We made a promise some days ago to give an account of our visit to Ashland. We were not prepared to find the dwelling totally demolished, but all that remained of it was part of a brick wall; which had once served to divide the parlor from the library, and upon it some half dozen men were at work with crowbar and pick-axe, leveling it to the ground.—All therefore the remains of that old homestead of the Statesman, is a pile of bricks and rubbish. We are told that the present proprietor of the estate—a son of Henry Clay—is about to erect on the site of the old dwelling, a new edifice of its exact form and character. This will make some amends for the work of demolition he has completed, but it will hardly pardon it. The old house might have been repaired; it should not have been destroyed. It was one of those consecrated spots, those shrines of liberty, to which the pilgrim would oft retire to receive hope, and strengthen his love of country.

Aside from the interest fixed to the spot because of him who, for so many years, found therein his home, there is nothing remarkable about Ashland. The estate partakes of the general character of the lands in the neighborhood of Lexington, being rich and fruitful. There are many fine trees in the immediate locality where the dwelling stood, and we can scarcely imagine a more proper rural home than Ashland once was, for such a man as Henry Clay. But its glory has departed; Henry Clay's home is razed to the earth. It was with a mortified and disappointed spirit that we left Ashland, and directed our way towards the cemetery, which is on the other side of Lexington from Ashland, but near the closely inhabited part of the city. It is an exceedingly well selected spot, and contains many handsome monuments. Our chief desire, however, was to see the grave of the "Great Commoner." We soon found it. It is marked by no stone or monument. The place of sepulture, however, is well selected. Henry Clay lies just where he ought to—in the heart of Kentucky. The spot is beautiful and quiet, and "he sleeps well." His grave is heaped up in the usual form, and covered with the green sward. It is contemplated to build his monument on the spot where he now rests.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Sept.* 26.

That's a Fact.—If you want to learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the burning sun as a hod carrier. This is an excellent idea; and if many of our young gentlemen had to earn their dollars in that way, how much less dissipation and crime we would witness every day! So of our fashionable young ladies, if they, like some of the poor seamstresses of our large cities, had to earn their dollars by making shirts at ten cents a piece, how much less finery would be seen about them; how much more truthful notions would they have of the duties of life, and their obligation to the rest of the world.

"There are two angels that attend unseen,
Each one of us, and in great books record
Our good and evil deeds. He who writes down
The good ones, after every action closes
His volume, and ascends with it to God.
The other keeps his dreadful day-book open
'Till sunset, that we may repent; which doing,
The record of the action fades away
And leavés a line of white across the page."

Golden Legion.

The Difference.—It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose. If the former, the persons can see and go straight ahead—if the latter, the head is rather apt to go where it can't see at all. A glass before the eye, is apt to make a man a philosopher; one before the mouth will likely make him a fool. The eye raises one to new heights of glory and grandeur; that longitudinal aperture just under the smellers, sinks corduroy to new depths. Will young gentlemen with weak eye-sight and strong spiritual appetites, please chalk it down in their biggest album?—*Temperance Organ.*

A friend of ours who was a few miles in the country recently, relates the following:

A mile or so from town he met a boy on horse-back, crying with cold. "Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said our friend; "that's the way to keep warm."

"It's a b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze!"

Manure for Flowers.—It has been discovered that for the generality of flowers, and more especially for geraniums, and the most delicate specimens of the lilly tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano or any other yet discovered.

'Old age is coming upon me rapidly,' as the boy said when he was stealing apples from an old man's garden, and saw the owner coming in that direction with a cowhide in his hand.

The Rev. London Farrill, a colored man, was followed to the grave, at Lexington, Kentucky, a few days since, by nearly two thousand persons. At the time of his death, though oirginally a slave, he was pastor of a Baptist church of colored persons. He had been so for forty years, being at the time of his death sixty-five years of age. His communicants numbered, a short time since, eighteen hundred and twenty; all, or most of whom, joined his church under his preaching. During his ministry he had baptized five thousand converts.

These are stirring times, as the spoon said to the tea cup.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Chicago, Nov. 3, 1854.

The train which left here for Rock Island, on Wednesday night, was thrown off the track near Miami by the breaking of an axle. Some thirty or forty first class passengers were killed and wounded.

New Orleans, October 30, 1854.

Lieut. Gov. Farmer has died of yellow fever.

Dr. Scott's Presbyterian church has been burned. It is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary.

Hogs are selling throughou East Tennessee as far as we can learn at 4 cents gross, we have heard of sales made lately at this price, though some we believe are asking higher rates, but we have not heard of any sales made above four cents.—*Dandridge (Tenn.) Herald.*

Horse Breaking for Harness.—Before the horse is attached to any vehicle, the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three consecutive days; he should be led out so that he may become thoroughly accustomed to the trappings, and a cord six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace.—With this the horse is quietly led about, one man performing that duty, while another follows, holding the aforesaid cords, which, as the animal moves forward, are to be strained so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar upon his shoulders.

The intention of this treatment, must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the effect of the collar, the man holding the cords which are affixed to the traces can instantly relax them; and again, when he finds his pupil is reconciled, he may renew a moderate strain, and finally as much resistance as he has power to create.

By this means, the most timid horse will gain confidence, and by perseverance the most refractory may be overcome. A horse when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished, when required to move, at finding a pressure on his shoulders which he has never before experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus for confinement; he is, in fact, trammeled, and endeavors to escape, probably he plunges, kicks, or rears, and becomes difficult to manage; but by the simple process just recommended all this obviated.—*Hints on Training.*

Buss, to kiss, rebuss to kiss again; plaribuss, to kiss without regard to sex; sillybuss, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbuss, to kiss the wrong person; omnibuss, to kiss all the persons in the room; erubus, to kiss in the graveyard or in the dark; buss the boiler, to kiss the cook!

Some city poet has worked out the following elegant specimen of poetry and rhyme:

Oh! Sally, 'tis my chief delight,
To gais upon your eyeses bright;
My luv for you by gosh cirpasses,
The luv I feel for rum and lasses.

Emory and Henry College.—There are 160 students, at present, at Emory and Henry College.

"To think that an eternity of bliss depends upon the purity of a few years of earthly existence, is an overwhelming thought. How great is the inducements to study truth, and cultivate virtue?"

What is the worst kind of fare for a man to live on? Warfare.

☞ Elder Benjamin Cooper, of Mississippi, a Disciple of the Christian Church, assisted, it is expected, by others, will hold a two days meeting on the last Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th, in November, at the Ridge meeting house, near Wm. Pickens', Buncombe county.

NOTICE.

I expect to resume the duties of my school on Thursday, 9th instant.

THOMAS G. MASSIE.

Nov. 7th, '54.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854.

Petition for Divorce.

James Wright.
vs.
Sarah Jane Wright.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Sarah Jane Wright, is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Sarah Jane Wright, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1854. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D., 1854.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

Nov. 9, 1854. 6t.

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, '54.

Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth Vess.
vs.
John Vess.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant John Vess is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Vess to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March. '55. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., '54. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D. '54.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

November 9, '54. 6t.

First Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville	st.		Nov.	18 19
Hendersonville	ct.	Mills river chapel,	"	25 26
Catawba	"	Carsons chapel	Dec.	2 3
Burnsville	"	Burnsville	"	9 10
Reems Creek	"	Salem	"	16 17
Sulphur Spring	"	Big sandy mush	"	23 24
Waynesville	"	Shooks camp ground	"	30 31
Webster	"	Love's M. H.	Jan.	6 7
Franklin	"	Franklin	"	13 14
Echota Indian mission			"	20 21

I wish the district Stewards to meet at Asheville the 18th of Nov., without fail. It will be very necessary that we have a full meeting.

R. W. PATTY.

October 20, 1854.

Contractors, Look Out!

Contractors on the Western Turnpike Road will please bear in mind that all lots unfinished on the first day of December next, will be sold again.

Oct. 25, 1854. 5t S. MUNDAY, Ag't.

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.

I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about **260** acres; of which about 180 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible,—near a fine mountain range, and in a fine intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years, with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr.,
Commissioner.

October 19, 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars address

Dr. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th 1854.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, October 26, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The Public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one Deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind; and will also pay the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which was erroneously deducted from the share of that County in the year 1853.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Fund.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance Due.
Alamance,	10,106	$ 1,219 92	$ 1,219 92	$ 2,439 84	$ 150 00	$ 1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,213 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	75 00	949 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	75 00	1,336 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	150 00	890 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,626 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1 608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48	75 00	1,200 24
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	225 00	1,992 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 99	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,493 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	75 00	951 26
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 38
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 99	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,280 40	2,578 80		
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	75 00	1,168 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	75 00	498 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52	75 00	326 76
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,942	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Yadkin,						
Yancy,	8,068	968 96	968 96	1,937 92		
	753,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	180,850 08	$2,250 00	

November 9, '54.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, 1854. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

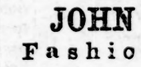
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the Factory Prices.

Columbia August 18; 1854—1y

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—o—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens, both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementary Branches, - - - -	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - - -	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued, - - - - - - -	15 00
Music, - - - - - - - -	20 00

The Languages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Notice.

THE undersigned will leave for Raleigh on the 12th of November, and all of their constituents having business for them to attend to at the capitol, will please consult with them before that time.

Oct. 12, 1854. Z. B. VANCE
D. COLEMAN.

Agricultural Fair.

The Agricultural Fair for Madison county will come off at Jewel Hill on the 20th of November next. All who intend to compete for Premiums will attend accordingly.

By order of the Society,

J. J. GUDGER, Sec. pro tem.

October 26, 1854. 3t

☞ Carolina Baptist will please copy.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept 14, 1854 tf

Mineralogy

AND

ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

October 12, 1854.—tf

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

A NEW MAP

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Postroads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions. $10 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6.00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for AT L. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars, Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, diseased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITTAIN, C. R.

September 28, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Sand Hill

ACADEMY,

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months:

Orthgraphy, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - -	$ 5 00
The higher branches, including the Languages, - -	10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, 54.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT,
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.